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THE



HEALTH

OF

HYDE

1963



BOROUGH OF HYDE

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
HYDE.

BOROUGH OF HYDE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1963

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Health Department, Municipal Buildings,
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...oOo...

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health of Hyde during 1963.

During 1963 Dr. Turner left Hyde for Huddersfield and I would like to join with all who knew him in congratulating him on his appointment and wishing him well in his new sphere of labour.

The arrangement of this Annual Report will differ from its immediate predecessors mainly in the length of its introduction. I must apologise for this, but it is in these pages that I would seek to emphasise those points that to the eye of a newcomer seem to be most worthy of attention. I trust that these observations will be accepted with the same spirit of tolerance and friendliness that has already been extended to this stranger in your midst.

Hyde is a progressive Authority with very much to its credit, yet I am sure you will agree that in some things we still have quite a way to go. The rate of improvement and the extent to which it should go are, however, matters where agreement may not be so marked. Even so, the main purpose of this report remains unchanged, i.e. to report progress or lack of progress and to make what I hope are constructive suggestions for the future.

For those who have not the time to read the full introduction may I summarise my main recommendations in advance as follows:-

- 1) We should extend our present "slum clearance" programme so as to deal with the "twilight" housing. In planning housing for the future the needs for the aged and infirm should have high priority.
- 2) We should at least double our present rate of progress towards a smoke-free Hyde.
- 3) We should, where possible, ban the smoking of tobacco in all public buildings under Local Authority control.
- 4) We should demand a water supply that contains sufficient fluoride to make it truly wholesome.

HOUSING

1963 produced one of the hardest winters Britain has experienced for over a century. The prolonged spell of low temperature took a heavier toll on the aged than that usually recorded in the winter months. During the first four months of the year 114 deaths were recorded in those aged 75 or over, compared with only 52 deaths in the same age group during June to September. The causes of death given were mostly heart failure - especially coronary thrombosis - and respiratory infections. But as the total figures for both these conditions were very much higher than the previous five year averages we can safely assume that the basic

cause was the extreme cold. The problem of maintaining an adequate temperature in the homes of old people in winter time is not easily solved. The ideal is a well insulated home, warmed throughout by a thermostatically controlled form of heating. The reality with which many aged and infirm have to cope is a dwelling that is both damp and draughty, where the fireplace is old and inefficient and the too small fuel store is placed outside on the far side of a slippery yard.

Good housing is accepted by all of us as a basic essential for modern civilised living and that this is so can be seen by Hyde's good record of slum clearance. Yet, arising from this same clearance programme whereby those living in the worst of our houses are now being re-housed in modern homes is a new problem in that many of those to be re-housed are in need of special accommodation. With some it is just old age, but there are others of a younger age who are so handicapped by a chronic illness that they join the aged in being unable to manage stairs. We now realise that a higher proportion of the new housing must take the form of ground floor accommodation or its equivalent in the shape of flats in buildings equipped with lifts. This is not always easy to provide, especially when those that need this accommodation ask that it be near to their relatives and near to the shops and scenes that they are used to. Every year adds a few more to the numbers surviving to the over seventies; most of them are women, because we men are still reluctant to forego the habits that cause death at an earlier age. These older ones are not keen to exchange their own homes, such as they are, for a welfare home. The spirit of independence dies very hard and we must do what we can to keep them in their own homes as long as possible. Well designed bungalows and flatlets grouped round a warden and some form of community centre, where they can be offered, if necessary, cooked meals, sociability, and welfare services, seems to be the best line of approach, and the increase of such living units is an urgent necessity today. Planning for the needs of our aged and infirm is now big business and the needs for this ever increasing section of our community demand as much attention as do the children, the families and the business interests. One can only hope that in the new Hyde that is beginning to arise from the demolition sites of the old, these housing needs of the aged and the physically handicapped will be fully met.

Reference has already been made to the good progress achieved in slum clearance and this has already entailed much hard work and planning. I wonder how many of us realise that the standard of "fitness" applied to homes in the present clearance programme would require very little adjustment in an upward direction to bring in even more houses than have already been dealt with or are about to be surveyed? There are still several thousand homes in Hyde where the toilet is outside the house and all too often it lacks a cistern flush. Very many of these homes are without a bathroom, a hot water system, a proper kitchen or an adequate foodstore. Damp proof courses are often absent or defective so that constant redecoration is the order of the day if appearances are to be maintained. This "twilight" housing as it has been termed is only a short step up the ladder from the "slum clearance" property and is a problem in its own right even now. Very soon we must make up our minds as to how these houses should be dealt with - either by clearance or else by wholesale improvements. In my opinion it constitutes an issue that must be faced in the very near future.

CLEAN AIR

Few, if any, need convincing of the need to rid the air we breathe of the fumes and dirt that are present in it today. We insist on having water that is as pure and clean as science can make it. We no longer pour out our domestic sewage and household refuse into the open street; yet, Hattersley excluded, five out of six domestic chimneys in Hyde are still permitted to defile the air with a steady flow of smoke and smuts. They are in areas where smoke control orders are not yet in operation. A walk through these areas on a cold day with marked temperature inversion and fog, is like walking through the smoke of a bonfire. All around one the black smoke from bituminous coal is climbing out of dozens of chimney pots that are so close to ground level that the smoke is trapped and falls at once to poison every breath of air we take in and to blacken every exposed surface. Even in mid-summer there is a steady fall of "blacks" in the centre of Hyde. At the recent conference of the National Society for Clean Air, it was emphasized that by far the greatest part of our atmospheric pollution is now due to the domestic chimney, and that the smoke produced by it falls almost immediately in the area close by. This means that the benefit of smoke control in any one area is enjoyed at once; the encroachment of smoke from neighbouring areas being negligible. It was also emphasized at this conference that there is a sufficient supply of solid smokeless fuel for all areas.

The "set-back" caused by a shortage of gas coke has proved to be a blessing in disguise. The result now is that any future conversions of domestic appliances in new smoke control areas, will be to the most efficient type of apparatus. The householder now has a wide range of choice and many are opting for gas or electricity rather than solid fuel. For those who choose to remain faithful to solid fuel, the new room heaters, because of their higher efficiency compared with the open fire, offer higher standards of comfort at lesser cost. The initial cost may be greater, but the economy achieved in annual fuel costs pays for the increased capital outlay in only a few years.

Thus we now have the materials, the men and the authority to get on with the job; all that is needed is local permission and the money. At our present rate of progress it will take another 10-12 years to convert all of Hyde. Many other local authorities, even in our own area, will be entirely smokeless in less than half that time. I believe we should deal with this hazard to our health as quickly as possible and that our rate of progress in this field should be doubled, if not trebled.

MORTALITY FIGURES

A consideration of these "vital" statistics comes deliberately after the section on "clean air" because these figures are linked with it in two ways.

However, before I refer to any figures in detail may I remind the Council that for the purposes of studying annual figures our population in Hyde is small; this means that quite substantial fluctuations can take place from year to year purely by chance. An accurate assessment of trends or comparison with the nation as a whole, can only be obtained by taking an average of Hyde's figures for at least five consecutive

years and preferably 10 years.

With this warning in mind one can still see, even in one year's figures certain trends. In 1963 the deaths of 480 Hyde residents were recorded. This figure is higher than the previous five year average of 456 deaths, the increase being largely attributed to heart disease and respiratory infections. The extreme cold of the early months of the year can be accepted as the probable cause of the increase; the old people suffering most.

It will be noticed in the table of deaths that these are now set out by age and sex. Thus it can be seen that many more men than women died before the age of 65, in fact, 79 (32%) of all male deaths were between the ages of 15 and 65, compared with only 29 (12%) of all female deaths. I regard these deaths under the age of 65 as being untimely to say the least of it. Causes of these untimely male deaths are given in the table and it is worth noting that 8 were due to bronchitis; 10 were due to lung cancer and 29 were due to coronary heart disease. These are diseases that are associated with the smoking of tobacco, particularly when it is in the form of cigarettes. We now know that the smoker's chance of reaching the age of 65 is only half that of his non-smoking fellow, and that the risk of a coronary thrombosis in early middle age is 4 - 6 times greater in the heavy smoker of cigarettes who inhales, than it is in the non-smoker. Smoking is a primary factor in the causation of lung cancer and the most important cause of early disabling bronchitis. To the damage done by the irritation of tobacco smoke there is also added the irritation produced by a humid climate, the dusts and fumes of certain industrial processes and the smoke of atmospheric pollution. Various studies have been carried out in an effort to determine the relative parts played by the cigarette and by atmospheric pollution in the causation of lung disease. In our damp climate it would appear that heavy cigarette smoking increases the risk of lung cancer some 30-fold and that heavy atmospheric pollution increases that risk by a factor of up to 2. Industrial pollution of air at work brings in an additional hazard. All these factors are reflected in the fact that in Hyde our annual mortality from lung cancer and bronchitis exceeds the national average by some 30%. The fact that atmospheric pollution doubles our risk of lung disease, even though the cigarette may be the primary cause, means that where tobacco addiction is well established a substantial improvement in the mortality figures can be expected to follow the introduction of "clean air". Amongst the non-smoking population the improvement in mortality would be only relatively slight. In Hyde we are moving towards a smoke free town, but the cigarette remains - a one-stack chimney emitting its smoke at the wrong end.

Effective Government action in raising the price of cigarettes and banning all advertising is the only way out from an addiction that is costing the country more in the way of medical services for the disabled, loss of earnings due to early deaths and social services for the dependents, than it brings in to the Exchequer in the form of revenue. Till that day dawns all that a local authority can do is to ban smoking in public buildings under their control; enforce the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to children and lend their fullest support to a continued campaign of education in the schools.

PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER

It is with regret that I am compelled to report that the water drunk by the citizens of Hyde can no longer be regarded as entirely wholesome. In July, 1964, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (the supreme court of the Commonwealth) gave its judgement in an action that sought to oppose the introduction of fluoridation in New Zealand. This action brought on behalf of certain individuals had already been fought and lost in two courts in New Zealand. The action finally resolved itself into a discussion as to the meaning of "pure" water, and in their judgement rejecting the appeal their Lordships had this to say, "As a matter of common sense there was but little difference for the relative purpose between the adjectives "pure" and "wholesome". The water of Lower Hutt was no doubt pure in its natural state but it was very deficient in the natural constituents in water found in most parts of the world. The addition of fluoride added no impurity and the water remained not only water, but pure water; and it became a greatly improved and still natural water containing no foreign elements. Their Lordships could feel no doubt that the power to do this was necessarily implicit in the Section 240, and the Corporation was thereby empowered to make this addition".

The implication of this judgement is plain. Water if it is to be entirely wholesome, should contain approximately 1p.p.m. of fluoride. Failure to provide such a water means that a water undertaking is in breach of its statutory commitments. Many chemical adjustments are already made to our water supply to make it more wholesome. If fluoride were already present in gross excess it would be imperative to remove this excess by further treatment - with the same object of making our water more wholesome; and who would object? It is absolutely right, therefore, that when fluoride, a natural constituent of all water supplies, is not present in the optimum proportion required for health that it should be added so as to bring it up to that level - again to make our water more wholesome.

No argument against fluoridation has ever been sustained in a court of law. The only logical response to the totally unfounded statements of the anti-fluoridationists is to burn their propaganda - smokelessly of course. Their arguments are without substance and should not be allowed to delay the introduction of fluoridation any longer. Why should our children's suffering from dental decay be more than doubled just because a small minority of propagandists are afraid of imaginary ills? I trust that Hyde will demand from Manchester the wholesome water to which it is from law entitled. It is not right that the unfounded fears of another authority should deprive our citizens of the birth-right of healthy teeth and strong bones which should be theirs.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In the autumn of 1963 typhoid fever was diagnosed in a small Hyde citizen, the daughter of immigrant parents. We were fortunate, in that by the time the case was confirmed, the source had already been found and put under treatment. The child's grandmother had been brought over from her European country of origin to keep house while mother went out to work.

Granny, though not ill herself, proved to be a carrier and by the time her housekeeping activities ceased she had managed to infect no less than four persons altogether in the home. There were no deaths in this domestic 'outbreak' and strict supervision was maintained to ensure that the infection did not spread.

CONCLUSION

It may be that some may think that as a newcomer I have been too outspoken, others may think that I have not said enough. My reply is, that though a newcomer to Hyde, I am not a newcomer to public health, and as your Medical Officer of Health I have the welfare of Hyde as much at heart as any of its life-long inhabitants.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee not only for their very kindly welcome to myself, but also for their keen and active support of all measures connected with the health of Hyde, and I trust that Hyde will continue its progress towards a better environment with increasing momentum. Finally my sincere thanks are due to the Chief Clerk and his staff to whose hard work so much of this report is due and also to my colleagues in other department for their generous welcome and loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. S. DARLING

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF HYDE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1963)

Chairman: Alderman B. S. Armitage

His Worship the Mayor: (Councillor E. F. Myles)

Councillor H. M. Edwardes-Evans

" J. C. N. Fell

" J. Grundy

" L. Hulse

" R. G. Mathews

" H. J. Myles

" P. Walsh

" H. White.

STAFF OF THE BOROUGH OF HYDE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1963

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: A.S. Darling, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(COMMENCED 1st July 1963)

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: T. Nicholson

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR : A. Blackhurst

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

J. M. Lowe

B. R. Nelson

C. C. Buxton

J. E. Williams (commenced 4th June, 1963)

CHIEF CLERK: *B. Gorman

OTHER CLERICAL STAFF:

H. Norgrove (commenced 15th July, 1963)

G. Stewart (resigned 29th June, 1963)

K. Murphy

* Mrs. A. Juby (nee Buttery)

* Miss B. Thornley

SMOKE CONTROL ASSISTANT: B. Selby

* Part-time Divisional Health, part-time Borough Health.

HYDE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE
(Cheshire County Council)

Members of the Divisional Health Committee

As on 31st December, 1963

CHAIRMAN

County Alderman W. Ford

VICE CHAIRMAN

County Councillor W. Barton

EX OFFICIO: Alderman G. Astbury (Chairman, County Health Committee)
Alderman F. McBirnie (Deputy Chairman, County Health Cttee.)

COUNTY COUNCIL: W. Ford, Esq., W. Barton, Esq.,
F. Barber, Esq., Mrs. I. Jones,
T. Harrison, Esq.,

HYDE BOROUGH COUNCIL: H. Hibbert, Esq., Mrs. M. Bayes,
F. Henshall, Esq., P. Walsh, Esq.,
G. Billinge, Esq., I. Stopford, Esq.,

TINTWISTLE RDC.: T. V. Fazackerley, Esq., B.E.M.

LONGDENDALE UDC: Mrs. E. Broadley Miss D. E. Green.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS: Mrs. R. M. Frost, representing Longdendale U.D.C.,
Mrs. B. A. Beever " Tintwistle R.D.C.,
Mrs. M. Sabine " Divisional Executive for
Education.
Dr. J. C. B. Bennett " Local Medical Committee
Mrs. A. Heaton " District Nursing Assocn.
Mrs. D. Adamson " Hyde Borough Council.
Mrs. E. S. Armitage " " " "
Mrs. D. Winder " Ashton, Hyde & Glossop
Hospital Management Committee.

...oOo...

CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE: John Binns, Esq.,

STAFF OF HYDE DIVISIONAL HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL
SERVICES OF THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Divisional Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer: *A.S. Darling, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Commenced 1st July, 1963)
*W. Turner, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.,
(Resigned 30th April, 1963)

Assistant County Medical Officer: Barbara Jones, M.B., Ch.B.,

Dental Surgeon: Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.,

Chief Clerk: B. Gorman

Clerical Staff: Mrs. S. Wilson Mrs. B. Marshall
Miss J. Newton Mrs. A. Juby
Mrs. E. I. Cooke Miss B. Thornley
(resigned 31/8/63)
Miss M. Givens,
(commenced 16/9/63)

Health Visitors/School Nurses: Miss F. Lonsdale Miss D. Wood
(retired 31/8/63) Mrs. E. M. Lowe
Miss M. Taylor Miss E. Evans
Mrs. J. Beaumont
(commenced 1/9/63)

Home Nurses - Hyde: Miss H. Sutton Miss G. McLean
(Part-time staff in addition)

Mottram and Broadbottom: Mrs. M. Huyton

Hollingworth and Tintwistle: Mrs. M. A. Clarke

Midwives: Miss M. Coote Mrs. E. Hudson
Mrs. K. O'Grady Mrs. M. Williams

Adult Training Centre Superintendent: L. S. C. Thorpe (commenced 16/9/63)

Junior Training Centre Supervisor: Mrs. J. Worfolk

Domestic Help Supervisor: Mrs. F. Dobson (part-time)

/ Clinical Specialists attending Clinics in the Division

Orthopaedic Surgeon: Mr. Wheble, F.R.C.S.,
Gynaecologist: R. L. Gadd, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon: B. Boas, M.D., (Berlin) (Resigned)
County Oculist: Dr. F. W. C. Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(commenced 17/5/63)

/ Staff of Regional Hospital Board allocated to specific duties
within the Hyde Division.

* Part-time Divisional Health, Part-time Borough Health.

SECTION 1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,195
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,740
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate for 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,350
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st December, 1963..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,525

LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED

Legitimate...	...	Males 279	Females...	...	263	Total	542
Illegitimate	...	Males 20	Females...	...	19	Total	<u>39</u>
							<u>581</u>

Crude Birth Rate...Hyde 17.95 England and Wales... 18.2
Comparative Birth Rate...19.75

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate...	...	Males 3	Females...	...	7	Total	10
Illegitimate	...	Males --	Females...	...	--	Total	--

The number of live births registered during 1963 was 36 more than the number recorded in the previous year; 81 more than the average of 500 for the previous five years.

LOCATION OF BIRTHS

The following table indicates the location of births during the period 1957 - 1963:-

No. born in	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
(a) Dwelling Houses	151	33	129	28	151	30	154	31	143	29	172	32	178	31
(b) Maternity Homes and Hospitals	310	67	337	72	343	70	340	69	357	71	373	68	403	69

DEATHS REGISTERED

Males 246	Females 234	Total 480
Death Rate: Hyde 14.84	England and Wales: 12.2	

Comparative Death Rate: 14.39

The total number of deaths registered at all ages was 480 giving a crude death rate of 14.84 per 1,000, compared with the average figure of 14.38 for the previous five years. For comparative purposes with other areas this rate - adjusted by using the comparability figure supplied by the Registrar General - is 14.39 per 1,000 population as against 12.2 for the whole country. There is little change in the pattern of causes of death as registered in Hyde during the past few years, the highest proportion of deaths being accounted for by diseases of the heart, haemorrhage of brain, cancer, and diseases of the respiratory organs. See Table I.

Approximately 73 per cent of the deaths occurred in persons over pensionable age, the actual figures being

Deaths under 65 years of age...	...	...	...	...	26.7
Deaths between 65 and 74 years of age	...	...	...	...	26.5
Deaths 75 years and over	...	...	...	...	46.8

The number of infants who died under the age of 12 months was 18 revealing an infant mortality rate of 30.98 per 1,000 births compared with the national figure of 20.9. There were 10 still-births during the year giving the still-birth rate of 17.21 per 1,000, as against the national figure of 17.3. As an indication of the risk of child-birth it is useful to consider the perinatal mortality, i.e. still-births plus infant deaths in the first week of life. With this standard the Hyde figure is 30.98 per 1,000, as compared with 29.3 per 1,000 births.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1963 IN THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF HYDE

CAUSE OF DEATH - MALES	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	5	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	7
16. Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	16
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	22	18	10
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	9
21. Other Circulatory Disease	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
22. Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
23. Pneumonia	15	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	6
24. Bronchitis	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	10	9
24. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31. Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	21	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	13
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
34. All other Accidents	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1
35. Suicide	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total all Causes	246	5	6	-	1	3	2	2	20	52	72	85

CAUSE OF DEATH - FEMALES	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	6
16. Diabetes	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	24
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	25
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
20. Other Heart Disease	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	20
21. Other Circulatory Disease	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
22. Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
23. Pneumonia	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
24. Bronchitis	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital Malformations	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases	36	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	21
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
34. All Other Accidents	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	234	7	2	-	1	1	1	2	10	15	55	140

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Number of Deaths:
 Legitimate... .. 17
 Illegitimate 1

Deaths per 1,000 Births:
 Hyde 30.98
 England & Wales **20.9**

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:
 Legitimate... .. 9
 Illegitimate 1

TABLE 2.

INFANTILE DEATHS, 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG INFANTS	AGE											
	1st Four weeks				1st Three months			The Four Quarters				Total
	0 - 1	2	3	4	*0 - 1	2	3	*0 - 1	2	3	4	*0 - 1
Atelectasis... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldevelopment	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	4	1	-	-	5
Prematurity... ..	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erythroblastosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	5
All Causes	9	1	-	1	8	2	1	14	2	2	-	18

*THIS COLUMN INCLUDES ALL DEATHS IN PRECEDING COLUMNS.

SECTION II
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The figures given in Tables 3 and 4 reveal the number of cases of infectious disease among the population.

TABLE 3.											
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1963											
Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 plus	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever...	-	-	1	4	-	5	2	-	2	-	14
Whooping Cough..	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7
Measles... ..	18	28	47	37	44	126	2	-	-	-	302
Shame Dysentery	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	2	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis:-											
Pulmonary ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid... ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	20	31	49	44	46	135	9	-	12	-	346

TABLE 4.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1956 - 1963

This table indicates the trend of the more common infectious diseases since 1956:-

			<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	93	61	67	38	14	19	48	14
Measles...	...	...	4	475	217	411	17	548	69	302
Whooping Cough	...	...	6	68	1	39	29	16	3	7
Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...		13	27	10	8	8	29	9	6
Tuberculosis of other sites.			4	2	1	-	2	2	2	-

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

In urgent cases where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, and an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital or other suitable accommodation. The action is only taken where there is complete lack of home care and where the person refuses all care and attention.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by Manchester Corporation (Woodhead supply) to approximately 11,500 dwellings in the Borough and is satisfactory in quality and quantity. The modernisation scheme which includes roofing over of service reservoirs is largely completed and a further covered reservoir is proposed to take the place of the existing open Pudding Lane reservoir. The completion of the Harrop Edge scheme has enabled water to be brought to high level areas and approximately 35 properties on Werneth Low are now connected to the mains instead of using spring water. A local supply for industrial purposes is stored in small reservoirs in the town and is filtered but unfit for domestic use without sterilisation. Mains have been renewed as necessary.

Eight samples of drinking water were taken at the tap, all of which were satisfactory. The Manchester Corporation maintains regular bacteriological and chemical analysis, including examination for Plumbo-Solvency.

SEWAGE

Reconstruction to extend the Sewage Works was completed in 1939 involving radial flow sedimentation followed by bacteriological filtration and humus treatment. The works have recently required further extension to accommodate increased industrial flow and overspill development in the Hattersley area. These extensions are nearing completion.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Hyde Corporation Baths were opened on 4th May, 1899 and extended in 1913. Of the two Swimming Pools, one has a capacity of 100,000 gallons and the other 60,000 gallons. There are also two suites of Slipper Baths - Males 14 and Females 7; and 1 Russian Remedial Bath which will accommodate 6 persons at a time.

A Municipal Laundry was attached to the Baths in 1955, consisting of eight Laundry Benches in which washer, spin dryer and sink are combined, and twelve drying horses. There were 13,403 users during the year.

The heating of the Baths and Laundry is carried out by a Lancashire Boiler combined with a Hodgkinson's underfeed automatic stoker and automatic water feed-pump.

The water supplied to the Baths is that collected locally for Industrial use stored in reservoirs within the town boundary and is filtered prior to delivery. The Filtration system installed in 1938 consists of two horizontal Pulsometer Filters with a turnover of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for each pool. Each pool has its own chlorinator which operates the breakpoint system with which a free chlorine residual of 2p.p.m. is maintained. Chlorine content and pH value are tested by means of a colorimetric Lovibond comparator using ortho-tolidine for chlorine content and phenol red for pH value. A pH value of 7.8 to 8.0 is maintained.

Two samples of water have been taken with satisfactory results. No B.Coli have been found in any sample taken since June, 1949.

The number of bathers and spectators for the year ended 31st March, 1964 was 115,232.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Swimming Baths are extensively used by Education Departments for the teaching of swimming to scholars in Hyde, Longdendale, Bredbury and Denton.

Both Swimming Pools are in use from 9a.m. to 4p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive making 110 classes per week. The number of scholars who attended the baths during the 1963 season was 52,838. Two qualified instructors (one to each pool) assisted by the class teachers give swimming instruction. Various tests of ability are carried out from time to time, the final test being "The Advanced Certificate of Swimming", the winners of which receive free contracts carrying admission to the baths during the following season. 54 free contracts were issued in 1963.

Services administered by the Hyde and Longdendale Divisional Health Committee through powers delegated by the County Council.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Central Clinic and Divisional Health Office

Plans of these proposed buildings have been submitted to the Ministry and approval is awaited: planning clearance has been given and building should commence in the next financial year, 1964/65.

The number of infants born in the Division rose from 617 in 1962 to 692 in 1963. The several clinics in the Division continued to be well attended as will be seen in Table 1a. At each of the clinics listed below there is a Voluntary Committee of ladies to assist with clerical work, weighing of babies and the sale of welfare and proprietary foods. By doing this they relieve the Health Visitor of routine work and enable her to devote more time to individual mothers. The services of these Voluntary Committees are greatly appreciated in Hyde, Longdendale and Tintwistle.

At certain clinics ante-natal classes are held for mothers who are expected to be confined at home, and the attendances are summarised in table I(b). It is of interest to note that the number of expectant mothers seen at these clinics has risen from 44 in 1951 to 224 in 1963, and almost every mother who has her baby at home is now being seen, which, together with alternating visits to her family doctor, is the basis of good ante-natal care. The services during this time have improved, especially at Parsonage Street. Routine blood specimens are taken; relaxation classes and informal talks are carried out at the same visit and good will and co-operation with family doctors has been steadily established.

The Clinics administered by the Divisional Committee are as follows:-

TABLE I

(a) <u>Infant Welfare</u>	<u>No. of Sessions</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Examined by Doctor</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	
					<u>1963</u>	<u>Previous 5 years</u>
Hyde (Parsonage St.)	99	325	5,321	749	54	52
Hyde (Bayley Hall)	101	296	3,694	915	37	42
Hollingworth	24	68	1,161	222	48	47
Tintwistle	24	25	719	123	30	28
Broadbottom	24	25	706	168	29	28

(b) <u>Mothers</u>	<u>No. of Sessions</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Examinations by Doctor</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	
					<u>1963</u>	
Ante-natal (Domiciliary Cases)	50	224	783	815	15	
Ante-natal (Relaxation Classes)	48	160	940	-	19	
Dental (ante-natal)	-	8	9	-	-	
Dental (post-natal)	-	10	32	-	-	

HYDE -- PARSONAGE STREET

In addition to services run by the County Council this Clinic is used daily for Physiotherapy treatment under the administration of the Hyde Orthopaedic After-Care Committee. There is also an ante-natal clinic for mothers who are to have their babies in hospital which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician and Staff from the Aspland Maternity Home. Sessions are held as follows:-

Monday (2-4p.m.)	Child Welfare Clinic at which a Medical Officer and Health Visitor attend.
Monday (1st & 3rd) (2-4p.m.)	Toddlers' Clinic - by appointment.
Tuesday (1st & 3rd) (10a.m. - 12 noon)	Clinic for testing hearing of toddlers. This is conducted by a specially trained Health Visitor.
Wednesday (2-4p.m.)	Child Welfare Clinic attended by a Medical Officer and two Health Visitors.
Thursday (2 - 4p.m.)	Ante-natal Clinic for cases who wish to be confined at home. A Medical Officer, Health Visitor, and Domiciliary Midwife attend and relaxation classes are conducted by Physiotherapists.

HYDE - BAYLEY HALL

Monday (2nd & 4th) (2-4p.m.)	Clinic for testing hearing of toddlers. This is conducted by a specially trained Health Visitor.
Tuesday (2-4p.m.)	Child Welfare Clinic attended by a Medical Officer and Health Visitor.
Friday (2-4p.m.)	Child Welfare Clinic attended by a Medical Officer and Health Visitor.

HOLLINGWORTH

Sessions are held at Wedneshough Green Clinic as follows:-

Tuesday (3-5p.m.)	Ante-natal Clinic at which a Health Visitor and Midwife attend.
Thursday (1st & 3rd) (2-4p.m.)	Child Welfare Clinic at which a general practitioner and Health Visitor attend.

A Medical Officer attends monthly at an immunisation clinic.

BROADBOTTOM

A general practitioner and Health Visitor attend the Child Welfare Clinic at the Methodist Church School on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

TINTWISTLE

A general practitioner and Health Visitor attend the Child Welfare Clinic held in Christ Church School on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

From the above clinics children under 5 may be referred for opinion or treatment to special clinics. Ophthalmic and Dental cases are dealt with at the School Clinic; Orthopaedic and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics are held at the Physiotherapy Centre, Parsonage Street. Hearing tests of infants are carried out by Health Visitors specially experienced in the methods used.

Details are given in Table II below.

<u>TABLE II</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Professional Consultations</u>
Orthopaedica.....	91	396	266
Ultra Violet Ray - Children...	92	778	4
Ophthalmic.....	6	29	35
Dental - Children.....	46	72	46
Hearing- Children.....	297	309	-

SALE OF WELFARE AND PROPRIETARY FOODS

National Welfare Foods

National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, and Vitamin Tablets are issued from the Divisional Office and from each of the Child Welfare Clinics. Table IIIa gives particulars of the issues during the year.

TABLE III(a)

National Dried Milk - 3,496 tins at 2/4d. each...	...	...£407.17s.4d.
National Dried Milk - 1,337 " " 4/-d. " ...	...	...£267. 8s.0d.
National Dried Milk - 153 " free	...	...
Orange Juice - 6,298 Bottles at 1/6d. each	...	...£472. 7s.0d.
Orange Juice - 140 " free	...	...
Cod Liver Oil - 580 " at 1/-d. each	...	...£ 29. 0s.0d.
Cod Liver Oil - 44 " free	...	...
Vitamin A & D - 627 packets at 6d. each..	...	...£ 15.13s.6d.
Vitamin A & D - " free	...	...

Proprietary Foods

A small selection of infant foods, mainly milk and cereal products are sold at the infant Welfare Centres. The amount sold at Hyde are given in table III (b). At other clinics the sale of proprietary foods is controlled entirely by the Voluntary Committees. The supplies for the Voluntary Committees in Longdendale and Tintwistle are now received into the food store at the Divisional Office for distribution to the Centres every month.

TABLE III(b)

	<u>Proprietary Milk Foods</u>	<u>Other Nourishments (Proprietary)</u>
	<u>Total Sales</u>	<u>Total Sales</u>
Hyde - Parsonage Street	£639. 3s. 8d.	£159.16s. 2d.
Hyde - Bayley Hall	£446.17s. 3d.	£122. 9s. 4d.

Other Clinics (Supplied by Voluntary Committee - amounts not available).

HEALTH VISITORS

During 1963 four Health Visitors were employed on full time duties in the Borough of Hyde and one Health Visitor was employed in the Longdendale and Tintwistle districts. The duties of the Health Visitor include the visiting of families with children under 5. She advises the parents on general health, matters affecting the family and on the mental, physical and emotional health of children which include advice on parent-craft and house-hold management where necessary. Apart from the routine first visit to new born babies further visiting is of necessity selective.

The Health Visitors attend the Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics and give advice and talks on health education and mother-craft, in conjunction with the midwives. An increasing amount of time is taken up in visiting the aged and in many instances the Health Visitor has co-operated with voluntary organisations and the family doctor in an endeavour to keep old persons healthy in their own homes as long as possible.

In her general role of family visitor she is often the first person to observe the onset of physical or mental stress and can arrange help either through statutory or voluntary services at an early stage.

A part-time clinic assistant commenced duty in October, 1963, and this has proved a very satisfactory arrangement.

TABLE IV

Numbers and Types of Visits to Homes

	<u>Mothers</u>		<u>Children</u>		<u>Re</u>		<u>Mental</u>	<u>After-</u>	
	<u>Ante-</u>	<u>Under</u>	<u>1-5</u>		<u>Home</u>		<u>Cases</u>	<u>Care</u>	
	<u>Natal</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Helps</u>	<u>T.B.</u>			<u>Other</u>
Hyde	177	2,391	3,614	257	18	130	1	694	204
Longdendale and Tintwistle	177	918	1,851	71	15	42	12	813	508
Total 1963	354	3,309	5,465	328	33	172	13	1,507	712
Total 1962	403	3,263	6,053	482	37	303	11	1,256	751

The total number of visits paid was 11,893, as against 13,437 in 1962. This decrease in visits is accounted for by the fact that there was a delay in obtaining a replacement for Miss Lonsdale and the absence through illness of other Health Visitors.

All the Health Visitors possess motor cars and travelling expenses are paid by the County Council under the Essential Car User Scheme.

Miss F. Lonsdale retired on 31st August, 1963, having rendered 26 years of conscientious and extremely competent service to the Division.

HOME NURSING

In this Division two full time nurses live at 17 Henry Street, Hyde, which is County Council owned property. Two other full time nurses living in their own homes work in the Longdendale and Tintwistle areas. These full time nurses are assisted by part time staff when necessary.

Home Nursing is a most important part of the Health Service, and although administered by the County Council, the general practitioners are able to call directly upon the service. Much of the work is concerned with the elderly and infirm who are sometimes permanently confined to bed. Time is often given by the Home Nurses encouraging and giving support to relatives who have chronic sick patients living with them in their own homes.

The Nurses have access to certain aids and equipment, issues of which are shown in the Care and After-Care section of this report.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Of the 692 infants born in the Division during 1963 203 were delivered at home and attended by a midwife on the staff of the Cheshire County Council. Three midwives are employed in the Hyde area and one in the Longdendale and Tintwistle areas. In three instances they live in houses owned by the District Council, but rented and maintained by the County Council.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

1) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The figures contained in the following table show the number of children who have been protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. It is in fact usual to employ a mixed vaccine effective against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus for infants and to use a product effective against Diphtheria and Tetanus for the Booster injections given upon entry to school.

	<u>Primary and Reinforcing Treatments</u>				<u>Total under 15</u>
	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 10</u>	<u>10+</u>	
Diphtheria	-	-	2	-	2
Diphtheria & Tetanus	3	2	11	5	21
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough	1	2	1	-	4
Tetanus	-	2	1	-	3
Triple	251	104	27	-	382
Quadrilin	87	18	2	-	107

2) Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated in the Division during 1963.

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(1962)</u>
Number vaccinated	63	56	14	27	23	183	2,275
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	3	7	46	56	1,292

3) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Routine vaccination of infants continued satisfactorily throughout the year. Apart from this there is little or no demand and there are no waiting lists. No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Division during the year but, even so, there is no room for complacency and supplies of vaccine are plentiful and readily available.

The following tables show the numbers of doses given since the beginning of the campaign in 1956:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Doses Given</u>
1956	2,138
1957	2,332
1958	9,048
1959	8,866
1960	4,077
1961	6,586
1962	3,608

<u>Doses given in</u>	<u>1963 -</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Quadrilin</u>	
First dose		73	386	108	
Second "		70	299	108	
Third "		174	419	108	
Fourth "		49	359	11	
		<u>366</u>	<u>1,463</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>(Total 2,164)</u>

4) Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccination is carried out by Medical Officers of the Division and to a small extent at hospitals which are beginning to offer vaccination as a routine for new born babies. The procedure involves a pre-vaccination test in order to pick out those children who are immune to Tuberculosis because of previous contact. As the amount of Tuberculosis in the community declines so the numbers of immune children are declining with the consequent increase in the numbers having to be vaccinated with B.C.G.

In certain cases some of the children found to have a severe reaction to the pre-vaccination test require a chest X-ray to eliminate the possibility of a recent Tuberculous infection. This service is arranged with the kind co-operation of Ashton Chest Clinic.

The following table gives the position during 1963:-

Number of children receiving treatment.....217

Tests carried out revealed that (a) 16 were immune to T.B.

(b) 138 were susceptible to T.B. and
these were vaccinated with B.C.G.

CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis

It is gratifying to know that the decline in the number of patients on the T.B. Register still continues. The decrease, as shown in the table below would have been more pronounced but for the fact that during the year a number of cases were added to the Register as a result of transfers to the new overspill site at Hattersley. There is still a considerable reservoir particularly among the older age groups and the Chest Clinic at Ashton does much valuable work in the diagnosis and prevention of Tuberculosis. The use of mass radiography and B.C.G. vaccination continues.

The numbers recorded in the Tuberculosis Registers on 31st December, 1963, were as under:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Hyde.....	60	35	5	6	106
Longdendale.....	10	5	3	1	19
Tintwistle.....	1	—	—	—	1
Totals.....	71	40	8	7	126
1962.....	74	50	8	8	140

The Supply of Nursing Requisites, etc.

Patients nursed in their own homes are provided with nursing requisites on a loan basis. These articles are stored partly in this office and partly by the District Nurses in their own homes. In addition there are some items at Hollingworth Clinic and one small store is kept in a private house in Broadbottom for which a rental of 10/-d. per annum is paid to the house-holder.

The following aids were issued during the year:-

Wheel Chairs.....13	Air-rings and Cushions.....30
Back Rests.....16	Rubber Sheets.....29
Feeding Cups.....2	Bed-pans.....49
Draw Sheets.....3	Urinals.....15
Enuresis Alarm.....2	Beds.....3
Pillows.....1	Mattress.....1

On several occasions during the year it has been possible, with the owners consent, to obtain items of furniture which for various reasons were due to be destroyed. These included such things as chairs, tables, beds, wardrobes, sideboards, easy chairs and settees, and these were given to old persons and others who, due to illness, infirmity, or other unfortunate family circumstances were unable financially to provide such articles for themselves. In the main, the Health Visitors have identified

the most diserving cases and later reports have shown that the gifts have been greatly appreciated.

Convalescent Treatment

The Divisional Health Committee is not responsible for sending patients to convalescent homes where it is really an extension of hospital treatment. The cases normally accommodated are people who require a rest and change of air following illness treated at home, or other circumstances in the home necessitating a period of complete rest and a change of environment.

During the year accommodation was arranged for 24 adults at a total cost of £52.2s.0d. Adults in receipt of National Assistance and children of school age are accommodated free of charge.

Chiropody

The Chiropody Service is available to persons of pensionable age and certain handicapped people. Chiropody is provided free to patients whose income falls below a given figure and most of the cases are receiving free treatment.

Patients may go to the Chiropodist of choice provided the Chiropodist has such qualifications as entitle him to be on the approved list of the Cheshire County Council. The patients are enabled to have an initial course of six treatments at monthly intervals, and thereafter to have six treatments every year. In certain very exceptional cases, more frequent treatment may be obtained if authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer.

In this Division the numbers receiving treatment prove the scheme to be a great success and it has been the subject of favourable comment amongst elderly people who are being made more comfortable so that they can do their work and shopping with greater ease than before.

Of 111 applications received during 1963, 99 were granted free treatment and 12 were granted treatment at a reduced cost. The position on 31st December, 1963, is summarised in the table below:-

Number of persons receiving Chiropody.....	713
Number of persons receiving free Chiropody.....	663
Number of persons receiving Chiropody at reduced cost.....	50
Number of persons receiving Chiropody as handicapped persons....	11
Number of persons receiving monthly or 6-weekly treatments on the certificate of the Divisional Medical Officer.....	49

It is interesting to note that the number of persons receiving chiropody treatment under the County Scheme closely approximates to the estimate of need suggested by the National Corporation for Old People.

There are in this Division approximately 4,500 persons over the age of 65 years, and 713 people are participating in the scheme. This is approaching the figure of 900, which we might expect if the 20% estimate is assumed to be correct. This could well be the case as there is no doubt that many old people are receiving treatment privately.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council provides Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons and a scheme under this heading has been made the responsibility of the County Health Committee.

In addition to the services of Nurses, Health Visitors and Home Helps the following aid was given to the handicapped in this Division during 1963.

- 1 bath safety rail.
- 1 wooden ramp
- 2 alterations to footpaths etc., for electrically propelled chairs.
- 1 rehangng of bathroom door (to open outwards).

Much of the work for handicapped persons in the Division is carried out by voluntary associations who receive grants from the County Council. The Blind Welfare Society at Ashton-under-Lyne and the Ashton Institute for the Deaf carry out much work in the Division. The Manchester Cripples' Aid Society has a club which meets weekly, on Tuesdays, at the P.S.A. Hall. This Society also provides visitors for handicapped people, some of these visitors being trained to give occupational therapy.

Car badges used by handicapped persons were renewed as necessary.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service continued as a most valuable aid in the maintenance of sick and aged people in their own homes. In addition some help was given to mothers having their babies in their own homes.

The work of the Domestic Helps is administered by a Supervisor who works equally in this Division and at Stalybridge and Dukinfield. The Supervisor also visits new applicants for Domestic Help in order to assess their respective needs. During 1963 domestic assistance was provided as below:-

	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Persons aged 65 years or over	
on first visit in 1963.....	178
Aged under 65 on first visit in 1963.	
(i) Chronic sick and tuberculous.....	18
(ii) Mentally disordered.....	1
(iii) Maternity.....	9
(iv) Others.....	3
	<u>209</u>

All the Domestic Helps are employed as temporary staff; the total number of hours worked being 22,989 $\frac{1}{4}$.

During 1963 the Supervisor paid the following visits:-

Initial visits to new applicants.....	147
Check visits.....	415
Re-visits.....	45
Recruitment visits.....	74
Other visits.....	426
	<u>1,107</u>

Varying charges for Help are made according to the income of the household. The charges now range from 3d. to 4/3d. per hour.

The total amount charged to patients for help provided during 1963 was £862.18s.3d. Arrangements can be approved by the Divisional Health Committee whereby the cost of a Domestic Help can be recovered in the future from the estate of an aged person.

CARE OF THE AGED

The majority of elderly people in this Division, when the time comes that they are unable to look after themselves, receive great help from the services of the Health Visitor, Domestic Help, District Nurse, or Chiropodist. In addition the Meals on Wheels Service administered by the Women's Voluntary Service in the area, provides a hot meal on one or two days a week for a large number of people. Provision of accommodation in hospital or old people's home is insufficient particularly during the winter, and again the Division can usually provide services during the waiting period for such accommodation.

Pole Bank Hall and Bowlacre

During the year visits of inspection were made to these two old peoples' homes run by the Borough of Hyde Welfare Committee. At Bowlacre there is accommodation for 42 elderly people, and at Pole Bank Hall Accommodation for 40 women. The Homes proved most satisfactory and provided a most useful service for the old people of Hyde.

County Council Welfare Homes

There are several homes throughout the County administered by the County Welfare Committee. The preliminary investigation as to the need and suitability for such accommodation is commonly made by the Health Visitors in the Division. During the year 27 cases were referred to the County Welfare Department through the Divisional Office, and 23 were referred by other people, for example by the patient's general practitioner.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mr. G. E. Lanceley, the newly appointed Senior Mental Welfare Officer and his staff have investigated, within the Hyde and Longdendale Division 132 cases referred to them on the grounds of mental disorder. These cases were disposed of as follows:-

132 cases were referred on the grounds of mental disorder:

60 admitted into Hospital (50 informally and 10 under Section).

4 cases were referred to Welfare Department for Residential Accommodation.

1 patient admitted into a Medical Ward at Ashton Infirmary.

32 patients were dealt with through the Out-Patient Clinics.

4 cases were accommodated on a daily attendance basis at Ashton Infirmary (Psychiatric Section).

No action was taken on 22 of the cases referred, the majority of whom were examined by a Consultant Psychiatrist.

Two of the severely subnormal children were admitted into permanent hospital care. Four severely subnormal children were admitted into short term hospital care, periods ranging from 4 to 6 weeks.

Regular visits have been paid by the Mental Welfare Officers, to the mentally subnormal patients in their own homes.

The help of the Department in arranging to see that patients keep clinic appointments has been given increasingly and the number of cases referred to the Department for after care on discharge from hospital has also increased to a marked extent.

TRAINING CENTRES

Two new Training Centres - one for Adults and one for Juniors - on a site in Grange Road, were completed during the year, and were officially opened by Fred Blackburn M.P. on 29th November, 1963.

ADULT CENTRE:

This Centre opened on 4th November with a Staff of Superintendent (Male) Deputy Superintendent (Female), and two Instructors (1M) (1F), and with 19 Trainees on the register (10 M and 9 F). The number of Trainees has, of course, increased since then and no doubt the number of Instructors will be increased as and when numbers on Register warrant such extra appointments. The Domestic Staff consists of Cook (part-time), Canteen Assistant (full-time), two cleaners (part-time).

Very good progress has been made at this Centre in the short time it has been operating and already, where practicable, the Trainees have been instructed in the production of such items as window leathers, rubber link mats, collapsible clothes props, cord-seated stools, "Nytrim" shopping bags, foam covered coat hangers, "Nytrim" bath mats, and woollen hearth rugs. Many of these articles are proving very popular and no difficulty is experienced in selling all that have, so far, been produced.

From an entertainment point of view the Trainees have not been neglected. Already they have had an outing to the Circus at Belle Vue financed by the "Manchester Evening News and Chronicle". On the 5th November a Bon-fire, with fire-works and refreshments was organised on the site by Rediffusion Ltd., Stockport.

A combined Christmas Party (Junior and Adult) was held at which presents were provided by the Rotary Club of Hyde.

Finally, this opportunity must be taken to record the fact that several parents of trainees have expressed to the Superintendent their thanks and appreciation of the service being provided by this Centre.

JUNIOR CENTRE

This Centre moved from its old home to Grange Road on 4th November, 1963, with a staff of Supervisor (Female) and three Assistant Supervisors. The Domestic Staff being 1 cleaner (part-time) and 1 Meals Assistant. There are in addition two coach guides.

When the Centre opened in Grange Road certain transfers to the Adult Centre for pupils over 16 years of age were effected and at the end of December there were 48 children on the Register: 13 from Hyde, 8 from Stalybridge and Dukinfield; and 27 from the N.E.Cheshire Division. There are now no part-time pupils in attendances.

The attendance throughout the year averaged 75% but since September has been slightly over 80%. This increase may be accounted for by new premises and more congenial surroundings.

Three children who were experiencing difficulty in talking had sessions with Mrs. Eaton, the Speech Therapist, who is responsible for the treatment of school children.

The Rotary Club of Hyde organised a visit to Chester Zoo on the 14th May last.

"Open days" were arranged for school teachers, parents, and general practitioners in July at the old Centre.

Members of the staff had a coffee evening on 3rd December.

A carol service was held on the 14th December and some pupils attended a Christmas Party at Astley Grammar School on 16th December.

The Christmas Party in the Centre itself was held on 19th December, 1963.

MISCELLANEOUS

1) Health Education

As has been referred to earlier in this report active education through poster displays, talks, film strips has been arranged at each of the Clinics.

2) Day Nurseries

Inspections have been made of the Day Nursery at Ashton Brothers, Carrfield Mills, Hyde. This Nursery is registered to have 56 children and has proved satisfactory in all respects.

SECTION V.

SCHOOL CHILDREN - MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The following particulars relate to various aspects of the examination of school children and give only those which are of a general character:-

	<u>Total</u>
The number on the registers on 31.12.63, Seniors, Juniors, Infants	4,132
The number examined as age groups - Seniors 466 Juniors 449, Infants 527	1,442
" " examined as specials	-
" " re-inspected	564
" " satisfactory	100%
" " unsatisfactory	-
" " of those examined who required medical treatment	11.58%
" " of those examined who required further observation	22.95%
" " of new cases found to have defective vision	56
" " examined for spectacles (including re-exam- ination at Clinics)	220
" " examined by the School Dentist in Hyde Schools	3,633
" " found to require treatment	1,983
" " treated in Clinic	873
" " treated under a general anaesthetic	301
Total number of attendances at Dental Clinic	2,313
Total number of attendances at Speech Clinic	559
Total number of examinations of children by School Nurses for uncleanliness	8,853
The number of children found to be verminous	152
The number of attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic	665
The number of attendances at the U.V.R. Clinic	2,116
The number of cases treated at the School Clinic	444
The number of attendances by the above cases (School Clinic)	653
The number of examinations and re-examinations by Medical Officer in Clinic	148
The number of Visits to parents by School Nurses re children	328

SECTION VI

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Hyde.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' section of the Health Department during 1963.

In common with many other authorities in the North West, we have had the confirmation of our latest Smoke Control Area (No.4) delayed because of the worsening of the supplies of solid smokeless fuel, a position which is likely to be aggravated by increasing prices. This is very disappointing.

We have maintained the same high rate of slum clearance during 1963 as in 1962, and this is likely to continue. In meat inspection, while the number of pigs killed in the slaughterhouse at the factory of T. Wall & Sons Ltd., increased, the increase was not as great as we had been led to expect.

During the year we have welcomed Dr. Darling as our new M.C.H., and I would like to express my appreciation of his support. I would also like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support during the year, and to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal help and co-operation.

Your obedient servant

T. NICHOLSON.

HOUSING

SLUM CLEARANCE

Fourteen Clearance Areas have been represented during the year, of which six were made the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders, those being No.83 (Manchester Road); No.84 (Ridling Lane); Nos. 90 (Port Street) and 91 (Cross Street) which were combined in one C.P.O.; No.94 (Thomas Street) and No.96 (Bank Street). The remainder were Clearance Orders.

The Clearance Areas were:-

No. 83 (Manchester Road)...	...	...	...	...	4 houses
No. 84 (Ridling Lane) ...	...	...	...	...	19 "
No. 85 (Ridling Lane) ...	...	...	...	...	11 "
No. 86 (Mount Street) ...	...	...	...	...	9 "
No. 87 (Stockport Road) ...	...	...	...	...	7 "
No. 88 (Ashton Road) ...	...	...	...	...	18 "
No. 89 (Haughton Street)...	...	...	...	...	6 "
No. 90 (Port Street) ...	...	...	...	...	27 "
No. 91 (Cross Street) ...	...	...	...	...	9 "
No. 92 (Throstlebank Street) ...	...	...	...	...	14 "
No. 93 (Bowden Street) ...	...	...	...	...	5 "
No. 94 (Thomas Street) ...	...	...	...	...	6 "
No. 95 (Road Street) ...	...	...	...	...	96 "
No. 96 (Bank Street) ...	...	...	...	...	11 "

Objections were made in respect of eight areas (5 in C.P.O's; 3 Clearance Orders). The objections were in respect of No.83(1 house); No.84("grey land"only); No.87 (4 houses); No.89 (3 houses); Nos. 90 and 91 (18 houses); No.92 (14 houses) and No.96 (9 houses). Public Inquiries or Hearings were held concerning all of these.

In addition 14 Individual Unfit Houses were represented, those being dealt with as follows:-

Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	4
Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	10

A further two houses owned by the Corporation were closed.

STATISTICS

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	156
2. By other bodies or persons...	...	...	...	...	677

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....1,652
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose.....3,087
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head(1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 452
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 452
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. 256
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 278

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... 140

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (1) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served..... 96
- (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied:-
 - (a) by owners..... 60
 - (b) by Local Authority..... 36

OVERCROWDING

One case of overcrowding was relieved during the year, a family of ten persons. The total number of overcrowded houses is three, containing three families and a total of 22 persons.

DEFECTIVE HOUSES

	<u>1934-54</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses demolished or finally closed	436	36	73	33	172	199	110	94	185	145	1483
Houses or parts of houses closed or vacated	91	18	6	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	127

NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPLACED FROM HOUSES TO BE DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED:

<u>From</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Clearance Areas...1963...	111	302
Individual Houses 1963...	18	63
Total since inception of programme in 1934 ...	1,371	4,294

RE-HOUSING

I am indebted to Mr. E. Townend, Housing Officer, for the following figures which refer to the re-housing of families in Corporation houses in 1963:

Exchanges and Transfers...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Families re-houses from unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	174
Families on general waiting list re-housed from lodgings	...	...	...	...	13	
Others	...	...	...	...	25	38
Total lettings	...	...	...	...	...	<u>300</u>

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications not granted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of undertakings given by owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications by landlord for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of applications for cancellation refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Disinfection and Disinfestation

During the year one house was disinfected following infectious disease. In addition, the following articles were destroyed at the request of their owners, following deaths, long illnesses, or for other reasons:-

Beds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Bedsteads	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Bundles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Rubbish and Filth	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

Two houses were found to be bug infested, and were treated by the Department. Both were Council houses.

Treatment was also carried out for the eradication of other insect pests from houses and food premises including:-

Beetles (cockroaches) etc....	...	...	...	...	18
Silver fish ...	...	...	...	...	1

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number of premises fitted with closets of the various types at the end of 1963 was approximately:-

<u>W.C.'s with</u> <u>cistern flush</u>	<u>W.C.'s hand flushed</u> <u>and waste water</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Chemical</u> <u>Closets</u>
9,924	2,881	9	54	8

In 1948 the Council provided a grant of £5 to be paid towards the cost of converting slop-closets to cistern-flushed W.C.'s. Up to the end of the financial year 1962-63, 1,083 grants had been approved. At this stage the Council decided on a policy of compulsory conversion, and in 1963-64, tenders were accepted for the compulsory conversion of 164 slop-closets, and in addition, provision made for 120 voluntary conversions. The new grant for voluntary conversions was fixed at half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £13.

The figures quoted above include only those conversions completed up to the end of 1963.

INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

The following table has been prepared to show the number and nature of the inspections made during the year, the number and type of notices served, and the result of such notices.

TABLE 5. STATEMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1963.

INSPECTIONS		NO. OF NOTICES SERVED		RESULTS OF SERVICE OF NOTICES		NOTICES OUTSTANDING
Nature	Number	Informal	Statutory	Compelled with by owner or occupier	Complied with by Corporation in default.	
Certificates of Disrepair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recorded Housing Inspections	671	-	-	-	-	-
Other Houses under P.H.A. or H.A.	1,652	303	88	386	5	12
Re-visits to property under notice	1,405	-	-	-	-	-
Courts, Yards and Passages	25	-	-	-	-	-
Pail Closets	6	-	-	-	-	-
Ashbins	31	3	-	-	-	-
Slaughterhouses	646	-	-	-	-	-
Visits re Defective Water Supplies	166	2	-	2	-	-
Ice Cream Premises	47	-	-	-	-	-
Bakehouses	102	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed Premises	13	-	-	-	-	-
Other Food Premises	337	5	-	5	-	-
Farms	18	-	-	-	-	-
Milk - Phosphatase	1	-	-	-	-	-
Methylene Blue Samples	9	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream Samples (Methylene Blue)	54	-	-	-	-	-
Water-Bacteriological & Chemical Samples	77	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke Observations & other Smoke Visits	119	-	-	-	-	-
Visits and Re-Visits re Smoke Control Areas	228	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	2	-	-	-	-	-
Piggeries	23	-	-	-	-	-
Factories with Mechanical Power	53	-	-	-	-	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Accumulations	22	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	75	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous Premises	29	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	8	-	-	-	-	-
Rodent Control	150	-	-	-	-	-
Public Conveniences	124	-	-	-	-	-
Shops	45	-	-	-	-	-
Slop-closet conversions	1,453	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Animals Acts	42	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Removal	175	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Disposal	181	-	-	-	-	-
Salvage	73	-	-	-	-	-
Movable Dwellings	12	-	-	-	-	-
Cinemas etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Committees etc.	76	-	-	-	-	-
Interviews	722	-	-	-	-	-
Pet Animals Act	28	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	2	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	20	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	8,527	313	88	393	5	12

TABLE 6

DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1963Dwelling Houses

Defective ceiling construction...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" plaster...	...	...	...	...	...	26
" floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	...	2
" windows and cords	...	...	...	...	...	54
" doors ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
" staircases	...	...	...	...	...	1
" damp proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	7
" sinks ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	8
" skirting boards	...	...	...	...	...	6
" water supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" roofs ...	...	...	...	...	...	58
" external walls	...	...	...	...	...	7
" pointing and brickwork of walls	...	...	...	...	...	18
" chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	12
" chimney flashings	...	...	...	...	...	2
" rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	7
" eavesgutters ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
" dustbins and sanitary pails	...	...	...	...	...	4
" drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
" choked W.C.'s...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" W.C. apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	13
" W.C. buildings	...	...	...	...	...	14
" baths	...	...	...	...	...	-
" Inspection chambers and covers	...	...	...	...	...	-

Factories

Miscellaneous Nuisances...	4
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Food Premises

Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors, walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	13
Linewashing...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Others	...	...	...	...	...	6
Roof Leakages	...	...	...	...	...	-

Total... 328

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

There is one slaughterhouse in the borough, that attached to the bacon factory of T. Wall & Sons (Handy Foods) Ltd., used for the slaughter of pigs only. For the increased work of meat inspection two more inspectors have been engaged, one a public health inspector, the other an "authorised meat inspector", in addition to the two additional public health inspectors engaged in 1962.

The following table gives the results of meat inspection carried out in 1963.

Number of pigs killed...	...	...	...	...	181,975
Number of pigs inspected	...	...	...	...	181,975

ALL DISEASES OR CONDITIONS EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcase condemned	...	...	...	...	139
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					24,255
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	13.4%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned.	...	...	...	...	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					4,280
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2.35%

MEAT CONDEMNED

Disease or Condition

Tons. Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	32	3	-	5
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	11	17	1	15
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	20
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	17	2	5
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	4	-	-	1
Peritonitis & Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	9
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	18	4	2	14
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	1	19	2	20
Bruising	...	...	...	...	3	10	2	8
Cirrhosis and Milk Spots	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	4
Oedema	...	...	...	...	-	6	3	17
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	-	1	3	24
Moribund	...	...	...	...	1	11	3	24
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	-	2	-	-
Fever	...	...	...	...	-	7	2	4
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	-	9	3	4
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	-	16	1	7
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	-	10	3	13
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	-	9	2	26
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3	-	-	15
					110	1	1	11

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

				<u>Tons.Cwts.Qrs.Lbs.</u>			
Meat:-							
Canned Meat...		--	13	3	11
Other Food:-							
Canned		2	5	2 16
					2	19	1 27

FOOD PREMISES

During the year 553 visits to food premises were made, particular attention being paid to catering establishments.

MILK SUPPLY (REGISTRATION AND LICENCES)

Under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, there are registered 143 Milk Distributors and 14 Dairies.

MILK SAMPLING

One sample of raw milk was examined, which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test. In addition, the County Council, as licensing authority, have taken the following samples in Hyde, and submitted them to the appropriate tests in the Public Health Laboratory in Monsall Hospital, Manchester:-

135 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (5 unsatisfactory)
89 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Past.) Milk (1 unsatisfactory)
50 samples of Pasteurised Milk (1 unsatisfactory)

27 samples of T.T. milk were submitted to biological tests and none contained tubercle bacilli.

No sample of raw milk has been found to contain tubercle bacilli since 1959 when there was only one.

37 samples of raw T.T. milk were tested for Brucella organisms. 26 of these proved positive to the ring test, but in only six were organisms of the Brucella group isolated on direct culture. These samples were from two herds and appropriate action was taken in each case.

ICE CREAM

There are six manufacturers and 131 vendors of Ice Cream on the register. Of the manufacturers, two manufacture Ice Cream regularly.

During the year 54 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test. One was found to be unsatisfactory.

SMOKE CONTROL

We have three Smoke Control Orders in operation, viz. No.1 (Cheetham Fold) date of operation 1st June, 1961, and covering 653 premises (642 dwellings); No.2 (Gee Cross) - date of operation 1st October, 1962; and covering 1,666 premises (1,600 dwellings); No. 3(Hattersley)- date of operation 1st September, 1962, and covering about 700 premises which will rise to about 2,100 premises with future development. These three areas cover a total area of 850 acres.

Order No.4 (Back Bower) was submitted to the Ministry in February, 1963, but has not been confirmed, and we are surveying the area afresh with a view to submitting revised estimates in 1964.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Local Authority is responsible for inspecting the district to discover rodent infestations. The inspection and treatment of business premises, particularly food premises, occupies a large proportion of the time of the rodent operative.

In addition, much work has been done in treating infestations in private dwellings (this work being carried out free of charge); in inspecting Local Authority property and treating where necessary; and in carrying out two "Maintenance Treatments" for the destruction of rats in sewers together with surface treatments of the Sewage Works.

The number of premises found to be infested during the year was 112 (57 rats and 55 mice). Of the 55 infestations by mice none could be classed as "serious". A total of 284 treatments was carried out to deal with these infestations, and the number of visits made was 3,504.

The table on page 43 gives details of the work done:-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	TYPE OF PROPERTY		Total	Agricultural
			all other (including Business and Industrial)			
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	29	11,480	1,381	12,890	45	
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) notification (b) Survey or (c) otherwise	(a) 1 (b) 14 (c) -	102 146 151	37 83 -	140 243 -	Nil 10 -	
3. Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections	75	971	693	1,719	46	
4. No. of properties inspected in Section II which were found to be infested by :-						
(a) Rats	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice	15	60	22	97	1	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	51	23	78	-	
5. Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	19	111	45	149	1	
6. Total treatments carried out including re-inspections	16	93	40	150	1	
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 -						
(1) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Structural works (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Number of "Block" Control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to take any proceedings under the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health including made by Public Health Inspectors

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecu- ted	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	34	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	276	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	21	-	-	-	-
Total		331	-	-	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which proceedings were instituted	M/c Line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)-							
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	4	4	-	-	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other Offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total		4	4	-	-	-	

3. OUTWORKERS. 46 outworkers were registered, all of whom made wearing apparel

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Hyde was included in a Swine Fever Infected Areas Special Order which was in operation from April to October, though no outbreaks occurred in the borough.

In addition to the many licences received concerning movement of pigs to Wall's slaughterhouse, 126 applications for licences and 65 licences reporting movement of pigs were received and the necessary visits and inspections made.

SHOPS - HOURS OF CLOSING

Routine visits have been made to shops. No complaints of trading outside permitted hours were received during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of domestic refuse was again maintained, apart from short periods around holidays. This is undoubtedly largely due to the Bin Incentive Bonus Scheme which we have operated since February, 1952. The binmen are required to complete a basic task of 120 bins per man per day, and a bonus of 3d. paid for every bin in excess of that figure.

				1963
Total Ashbins emptied...	...	...	...	702,305
No. of loads of refuse collected	...	...	...	6,119
Estimated weight of refuse collected	...	...	...	14,673 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at Hallbottom until the end of July, when we transferred to Raglan Street. This site is only expected to last two years, after which we shall move to the Dunkirk Farm site, the purchase of which has now been completed.

SALVAGE

The following are the quantities of salvage material sold during 1963:-

				tons.	cwts.	qrs.
Waste Paper...	...	...	...	174	16	2
Bottles	...	...	...	9	17	1
Textiles	...	...	...	3	11	-
Metals	...	...	...		8	2
				188	13	1

